

HUNDREDS EAGER TO ENLIST, WILSON PLANS CAMPAIGN

PLANS MADE FOR BIG MEXICAN CAMPAIGN

Washington Expects to Have to Pacify Entire Nation Now.

REBELS MAY AID HUERTA

Bryan Tells Ambassadors of Blockade—Neutral Ships to Be Respected.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Now that open hostilities have begun between the United States and Mexico, plans are being rushed for the actual opening of an extensive campaign, which probably will end only after Mexico city has fallen and the entire country has been pacified. As viewed in Washington the shots fired at Vera Cruz to-day will inflame all of Mexico against the United States. Army and navy officers are certain that it will be only a short time when differences between the Constitutionalists and Huerta will have vanished and the United States will find itself confronted by all Mexico united against a common enemy.

Although Carranza, up to this time, has refused to indicate his attitude toward an invasion of Mexico by the United States, it may be only a question of a few days when some deputation upon American life or property along the border will inflame sentiment in northern Mexico, and the United States will be confronted with the necessity of dealing with northern Mexico just as firmly as it is now dealing with Huerta and the so-called Federals.

Diplomatic Conference Held.

Up to the time of the firing upon Americans at Vera Cruz President Wilson and his advisers had in mind a plan which they hoped would lead to a peaceful settlement of the Mexican troubles. Secretary Bryan outlined this plan to foreign representatives in Washington in a series of conferences at the State Department to-day. These conferences, however, took place before the news had been received that the Federal forces had killed four Americans and wounded twenty others.

The diplomats who were summoned to the State Department included Sir Arthur Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador; Ambassadors of Spain, Von Bernstorff of Germany, Jusserand of France, Chida of Japan and Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador. The Italian Ambassador also was invited, but was unable to attend. These Ambassadors were representatives of the countries most interested with the United States in Mexico.

Secretary Bryan saw them one at a time and informed them that the United States had landed marines at Vera Cruz and was about to establish a blockade of that port. Mr. Bryan gave them to understand that the ships of neutrals would not be interfered with, but that all munitions of war, including such supplies as Huerta might use in the support of a campaign, would be seized by the United States at the custom house. This property would be held subject to the desire of the consignor to remove it from the country.

More Time for Huerta.

Secretary Bryan told the foreign representatives that it was not the purpose of the United States to push on to Mexico city unless Huerta by his actions should compel this country to do so. He informed the foreign representatives that it was the plan of this Government to hold the port of Vera Cruz a reasonable time and thus give Huerta an opportunity to meet the demands of the United States.

Hope to Pacify Rebels.

The Wilson Administration is hoping that Carranza and Villa will cooperate with the United States forces so that there will be no uprising in northern Mexico against this Government. The disposition of President Wilson to leave as much as possible to the Constitutionalists is a sign of the Administration's intention to make the Administration to immediate action at Tampico.

Only one or two United States vessels will be left at Tampico and it is doubtful if any more will be made at once to take that city. The Constitutionalists have asked for several weeks and it is probable that it will fall into their hands. This procedure was absolutely demanded upon early this afternoon, but the selling of the Americans in Vera Cruz has forced the Administration to immediate action at Tampico.

It was learned to-night that orders have been sent for tentage and supplies for an army camp at Vera Cruz. Also that steps have been taken for the preparation of concentration camps at points on the Gulf. These concentration camps would be used for the gathering of the rebels from the several States preparing to march for service in Mexico.

Transports Are Waiting.

There are now about 20,000 troops along the Mexican border and at the mobilization camp at Texas City. Four transports are waiting at Galveston to move these troops and the War Department took steps to-day to requisition several private boats, including the steamships Morro Castle and Mexico of the World Line.

Although there are now 20,000 troops along the border, it was learned to-night that by no means all of this force will be available for transportation to Vera Cruz.

for the campaign which is to open there. Army officers are fearful of bloodshed at the border cities and urge the necessity for a strong military force at these points. It is almost certain, therefore, that a call for volunteers will go forth as soon as the military campaign is undertaken. It would not be a surprise if such a call came within a few days.

GEN. WOOD AWAITING ORDERS.

May Be Put in Command of Nation's Land Forces.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood will not leave Washington to-morrow, when he gives up the post of Chief of Staff. He said to-day he would remain in Washington for at least two weeks. It was explained at his office that the General planned to go to New York to command the Eastern Division at that time, although should war orders be issued in the meantime Gen. Wood would be put in command of the army.

CHAPLAINS IN NAVY ORDERED TO MEXICO

All Those at Shore Stations Get Orders to Join Ships in Southern Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders for all chaplains on duty at shore stations to proceed immediately to Mexico by the first available ship. Chaplain Stone of the Boston navy yard has already been directed to proceed with the ships of the third division, which will leave next week, and Chaplain Patrick, stationed at Norfolk, has been directed to go on the Morro Castle, the chartered steamer that leaves Norfolk Wednesday.

Later to-night orders were issued to the following chaplains: George L. Bayard, Washington, to take passage on the Morro Castle to Vera Cruz and to report to the commander-in-chief for assignment; Walter G. Isaacs, New York, to the battleship Virginia at Boston; H. M. Pearce, Newport, to the battleship Georgia for passage to Vera Cruz and report to the commander-in-chief for assignment; James D. McNair, Mare Island, to the cruiser Maryland; S. K. Evans, Yerba Buena, to cruiser South Dakota; N. Taylor, Bremerton, to cruiser Chattanooga.

Orders have been issued to place the scout cruiser Salem and the gunboat Castine in commission at the earliest possible hour. The Salem is now at Philadelphia in reserve and the Castine is at Boston. The Salem will carry a crew of 354 men, and the Castine a crew of 145 men. Commander Christie has been detached from the Delaware and will command the Salem. The Delaware is undergoing repairs at Norfolk. Commander Carter was her executive officer and the detachment from the New York Navy Yard to command the Castine.

MANY EAGER TO ENLIST.

Volunteers Send Stream of Letters to War Office.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A flood of letters from would-be volunteers are pouring into the office of the Secretary of War. Every letter was placed on file with the Chief of Staff.

Many were pathetic. Stories of hard times and no work were written large in some of them. The writers, anxious for a job of any kind, pleaded for a chance to join the army, and said they were ready to risk their lives just for the chance of work and three meals a day, even though these meals were hardtack and black coffee. Most of the letters, however, breathed patriotism and the determination of the writers to be on the firing line.

COLUMBIA HAS WAR PARADE.

Students March With Sign, "Down With the Greasers."

When the news of fighting in Vera Cruz reached Columbia University last night students poured out of the dormitories clad in varicolored bathrobes and paraded the campus. They got waste paper baskets in lieu of drums, and with a bugler at their head circled about cheering.

VILLA GOING TO JUAREZ.

May Try to Prevent Anti-American Outbreaks Among Rebels.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 21.—Attended by a heavy guard of rebel troops, Pancho Villa is expected here on Wednesday. His visit to the border at this time, it is announced, is to be for the purpose of visiting his family. It is believed, however, that Villa's real purpose is to be at the border to prevent possible embarrassing anti-American outbreaks by soldiers or citizens in Juarez.

MOVIE MEN GO ON WARSHIPS.

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company yesterday sent Al Seidler, one of its photographers, to Mexican waters aboard the battleship North Dakota. Charles Tucker is ready to sail from Hampton Roads for Tampico. The Navy Department will see every reel taken by these men before it is released and will receive a duplicate film for its own use.



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SCOTT'S OLD ROUTE FAVORED FOR U. S. MARCH TO MEXICO CITY



Map of Mexico between Vera Cruz and the Capital, where the American forces will advance if an attack is determined by Washington.

There are now two routes by which the American army can go into the Mexican capital from the sea, but military experts have believed for some time that the route selected by Gen. Scott and his aids sixty-seven years ago almost to a day will be the one which will be chosen by the United States commanders if necessary.

The general assumption is that the United States troops of to-day could reach the capital over the railroads if there is any railroad left to travel on. But according to those who have taken the ride from Mexico city by either the Mexican Railway or the Interoceanic of the National Railways system ten men with a little dynamite can do sufficient damage in a very short time to put both lines out of commission for months.

They have only to blow up some of the bridges over the ravines and canyons 300 feet in the air or to smash up a tunnel or to roll boulders from the mountain peaks down on a right of way which clings like a bat to the side of precipitous peaks.

The Mexican Railway, standard gauge and modern, is described as the "scenic route" which alone explains its disadvantages. Where it is not crossing rivers 500 feet down in a canyon it is clinging to the side of a mountain or

A march of the army of invasion to Mexico city from Vera Cruz means guerrilla fighting for approximately 300 miles under conditions to try the most seasoned of troops. It means taking men accustomed to atmospheric conditions at sea level up as high as 8,000 feet to Mexico city.

Only trails made by hundreds of years of mule trains over the old military road can be followed, and that means a constant harassing by sharpshooters in the mountains. No troops not hardened to the climate and altitude could accomplish the journey unscathed. Weighed down by field equipment it would be a physical impossibility for them to do fast work.

Gen. Scott proceeded slowly, giving some of his men three months to learn how to use their strength in the rarified atmosphere. It will be necessary now.

If the railroads can be saved by any method the problem will be easier. There will be the Mexican Railway with its 184 miles to the city or the other, the old road with its 294 miles.

The Mexican Railway, standard gauge and modern, is described as the "scenic route" which alone explains its disadvantages. Where it is not crossing rivers 500 feet down in a canyon it is clinging to the side of a mountain or

burrowing through it. Beginning in a tropical country, it crawls dangerously near the snow line, then up and down and through narrow passes until it reaches the Mexican central plateau.

About twenty-six miles outside of Vera Cruz the road crosses the Rio Jamapa on a bridge 400 feet long and then snoots along the side of a deep gorge, through which the river rushes. The country is broken with hills and valleys.

Muse Pass, next on the line, has an altitude of 1,500 feet, and then comes the San Aljo Bridge, 318 feet long, over the pass itself. At Chiquilote siding, a few miles further, is still another bridge 220 feet long, and over the Atoyac River is a great bridge of concrete, the spans of which could be blown out with a small charge of dynamite. The road runs for the remainder of its route in the same way to Cordoba, Orizaba, San Juan, Teotihuacan, and finally Mexico city. Except for the first few miles, which are over the sands to the south of Vera Cruz, there is hardly a mile of track straightaway until Mexico city is near.

There are bridges, curves, tunnels on the Interoceanic Railway of the National Railway system, but as it follows much the same route as the ancient highway it is supposed that the advance would be made over that way. This road is

narrow gauge, ancient and with not enough rolling stock to furnish transportation for more than a few regiments at most.

It takes off to the northwest of Vera Cruz, over the hands until it turns westward and begins to climb. It is always climbing thereafter until it reaches the plateau. Its stations recall the Scott campaign—Atlixco, Rinconada, Jalapa, where Gen. Scott made his base after Santa Anna fell back toward the capital; Las Vigas, Rubin, Perote, Limon, Puebla, Coronado, through to the city.

One of the great bridges of the route is the National bridge to the eastward of Jalapa, both railroad and man and beast. The United States troops had a fight for that bridge in 1847 and it would be an important strategic point now.

There are important towns and cities nestling up in the mountains all the way from the tropical towns of San Francisco to the semi-tropical Jalapa, and up into the cold Oriental. Puebla, Giliow and San Lorenzo. The rivers to be crossed will be many. There will be many souvenirs of the American visit, among them, at Perote, which has an altitude of 7,500 feet. It is the ancient fortress of San Carlos de Perote which was captured by Gen. Worth. Of late years it has been a military prison.

WAR CALL TO GUARD IS EXPECTED TO-DAY

Commanders of New York Forces Wait in Armories for Orders.

PREPARATIONS ALL MADE

Adjutant-General Says Horses and Mules Only Are Needed for Movement.

The commanding officers of the National Guard organizations in this city were at their armories last night, presumably under instructions, waiting for the expected order from Washington or Albany to mobilize preparatory to going into camp or embarking for Mexico.

No orders for the guardsmen to mobilize were received during the day, but it was generally understood that the officers expected word at any time and were at their headquarters to carry into effect orders they were almost certain would come as soon as Congress acted on the President's recommendations.

Word was passed late yesterday afternoon that Col. Clarence S. Wadsworth of the Twelfth Infantry, which will be one of the first Manhattan regiments to take the field if the Guard is called upon, had been ordered to come to the city from Middletown, Conn., where he has been staying for the last few days. It was headquarters night in most of the armories, but there was unusual activity, and a tense feeling among the officers and men.

It was said at all the regimental headquarters that all advance preparations had been made weeks ago and that rosters of officers and men had been gone over with a view to finding out just how many guardsmen could be depended upon for service in case of emergency. The married men are to be eliminated and a physical examination in the armories will exclude many more, although the organizations are up to a high standard.

Col. R. Foster Walton, Adjutant-General under Major-Gen. John F. O'Rourke, field commander of the New York National Guard, said yesterday afternoon that he was still waiting to hear from Washington as to a possible movement of the guardsmen from this State. He repeated his belief that the State's 16,000 men could be mustered within a day or two at the most. He pointed out, however, that before the entire division's equipment and supplies could be moved it would be necessary to secure about 6,000 mules and 3,000 horses for the cavalry, artillery and ordnance and commissary wagons.

Although without orders the guardsmen were of the opinion yesterday that in case of war the State troops would be called upon at once to supplement the regular forces. It is believed that after mobilization they will go into camp near by, probably at some Long Island or New Jersey point, for a few weeks before embarkment or transportation to Mexico.

REPORT PLOT TO KILL HUERTA

Two Constitutionalists Declare Federalists Will Assassinate Him.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 21.—That a plot is under way in Mexico city to assassinate Gen. Huerta was revealed here to-night by Felipe Armenta, Constitutional representative, and Adolfo Carrillo, Consul in Los Angeles for the Constitutionalists.

Armenta displayed a telegram from Mexico city, dated to-day, saying that Huerta was going to be killed within a very few days and by the hands of his own Federals.

RECRUITS? UNCLE SAM SWAMPED WITH THEM!

Everybody Wants to Go to War—More Marines Get Sailing Orders.

WAR FEVER SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Actual movements of marines and naval reserves were begun. State guards are drilling and anxiously awaiting orders to go to the front.

Boston, April 21.—Capt. Coffman, commanding of the navy yard here, got word from Washington to-day that every available marine to Philadelphia to join the Twentieth Regiment, which is being mobilized for service in Mexico. A company of sixty-five men was drafted from the naval prison guard and under command of Capt. William H. Parker will leave here at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Philadelphia. Capt. Coffman also got orders to place the gunboat Castine in the harbor at Boston.

Commander John F. Carter has been ordered here at the Brooklyn navy yard to command the vessel.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21.—Capt. James Butterick, commanding the Twelfth Infantry, which will be one of the first Manhattan regiments to take the field if the Guard is called upon, had been ordered to come to the city from Middletown, Conn., where he has been staying for the last few days. It was headquarters night in most of the armories, but there was unusual activity, and a tense feeling among the officers and men.

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Both Armenta and Carrillo say that they do not believe Huerta's life will be spared another week.

NEW YORK CONTINUES ITS RUSH TO ENLIST

Navy Takes Twelve of Hundred Applicants, but Army Fares Better.

The rush to enlist in the navy which began here on Monday with the prospect of war with Mexico continued yesterday. One hundred young men appeared early at the navy recruiting station at 153 West Twenty-third street, of these about a dozen based the preliminary physical tests and were ordered to return for detailed physical examination. This showing was better than that of Monday, when only half a dozen of ninety-odd men appeared likely to qualify.

Seven men, having passed all the necessary tests, were accepted by the navy yesterday. The army fared better in the number taken. At the recruiting headquarters at 25 Third avenue twenty-six men were enlisted. Forty-five applied. This is a remarkable percentage. Ordinarily only one in three applying to enter the army qualifies. All twenty-six were from the East Side.

About 100 Greek soldiers who served in the last Balkan war stood in the yesterday at the army recruiting station in charge of Sergt. J. J. Foley at Herald Square, ready to enlist for service in Mexico. They were sent to the recruiting office at Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. Most of them were probably sent there by the Greek consul, who has an unexpected rush of men to the army recruiting stations on Monday, business continued brisk yesterday. Exact figures for the day were not available last night, but many of the men were told to come back to-day.

ROGERS'S REGIMENT EAGER.

Colonel Says First Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G. Awaits War Orders.

Col. Henry H. Rogers of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, New York National Guard, son of H. H. Rogers, who was vice-president of the Standard Oil Company at the time of his death, said yesterday that the regiment was ready to go into the field if the National Guard is called out for service in Mexico. Col. Rogers has made a canvass of the Standard Oil and express company stables and has an opinion on 1,500 of the finest horses in the country from which he will select mounts for his men and for the equipment of run carriages.

The First Regiment Field Artillery includes many business and professional men of high standing in the city. It is ready for immediate service, it was said last night, and the war spirit in its personnel is strong. It has 471 men; its war strength is 1,105, and it is certain that if the regiment goes to the front it will have a full complement of officers and men.

An interesting incident has come to light in connection with the preparation of the regiment for field duty. Col. Rogers recently brought twenty-eight men from Italy for the regiment's band. When he learned that war with Mexico was probable he had the musicians take out their first citizenship papers, so that they will fight as Americans and not as foreigners. All of them are eager to follow him to the front.

Each regiment is assigned to a war board duty, or if I am ordered to lead it into Mexican territory, I will go with enthusiasm; all of my men feel as I do," said Col. Rogers last night.

The young guardsman who is only 34 years of age is eager for active service. If he gets it he will leave the financial conduct of the great interests he inherited from his father to others for the time being.

What's to Be the Slogan In War With Mexico?

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Practically every war in which the United States has been engaged has had a "war cry" or a slogan. Here are a few: Revolutionary War—"Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny." War of 1812—Lawrence's admonition: "Don't Give Up the Ship." War with Mexico (1849)—"Remember the Alamo." Civil War—"United We Stand, Divided We Fall." Spanish War—"Remember the Maine."

LANDING TROOPS NOT WAR, SAYS COUDERT

International Law Authority Cites Precedent for Wilson's "Peaceful" Blockade.

DISTINCTION IS DELICATE

Similar Situation in the Fight of Europe Upon Napoleon Personally in 1815.

The landing of marines in Vera Cruz and the use of force by the President in fulfilling his purpose to make Gen. Huerta redress wrongs against the flag, although maintaining that there must be no war with the Mexican people, are not unprecedented measures, according to Frederic R. Coudert, who is an authority on questions of international law.

Mr. Coudert was asked by THE SUN whether or not the landing of marines and the seizure of the custom house did not constitute an act of war. He declared it did not and pointed out that John Bassett Moore, the greatest living authority on international law, and until recently the chief advisor of the State Department, made the same point in his book on international law. Such seizure, he pointed out, is defined as a forcible measure falling short of war.

Whether or not a war, however, as do other writers on international law, that whether or not these measures of force falling short of war become measures of war depends largely upon the attitude toward the country against which they are taken. The action taken them may declare that there is no war, but the nation against which they are taken would be within its rights in considering them as acts of hostility tantamount to war.

Just Short of War.

"The seizure of customs houses and territory to satisfy a claim, to redress some wrong or for the protection of citizens when the government against which such action is taken is in a state of disunion or civil war, is not tantamount to international law and may fall short of a state of war," said Mr. Coudert.

"There is also authority for waging war against a ruler and refusing to recognize a state of war as existing between the two peoples, although this is an unusual and strained construction to put upon the situation. An instance, however, can be found in the struggle between Europe and Napoleon.

"Napoleon in 1815 was certainly in possession of the French Government, but the allies refused to admit that they were at war with France. They made no declaration of war and did not admit that the war would be followed by the usual consequences of war, such as the suspension of treaties, &c., and the treaty of 1815 was not a treaty of peace.

"A similar situation was that of the French invasion of Spain in 1823, in which, while there was actual fighting, the French army and the Spanish people were not at war with each other, and no technical state of war.

"Again, in 1895 the British naval forces landed at Corinto, Nicaragua, seized the custom house and refused to recognize a state of war as existing between the two peoples, although this is an unusual and strained construction to put upon the situation. An instance, however, can be found in the struggle between Europe and Napoleon.

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be affected, and when they are affected we will be in a state of war.
"The President is in detail within his constitutional rights in using force to redress wrongs. The use of force does not necessarily mean war. War can be declared only by Congress, but as the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and as the official responsible for our foreign relations, the President can use the army and navy to protect our citizens and the national honor. He can exercise all the rights of government short of war."

AMERICANS FLEEING FROM MEXICAN CITIES

General Exodus From Capital—Border Towns Fear Massacres.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary of State Bryan admitted to-day that a general American exodus from Mexico city is on. He said that he had received a wireless from Rear Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz reporting that the Americans are coming from the capital on special trains as fast as they can be arranged for. Fletcher has been ordered to care for all Americans, but Secretary Bryan refused to reveal in detail just what Fletcher's instructions are.

Charles O'Shaughnessy in Mexico city served notice on Americans and all other foreigners in Mexico city to leave. Fear for American lives in the border towns increased. Secretary of War Garrison admitted the receipt of two telegrams from places along the border expressing citizens' fears that murder and rape from infuriated Mexicans in cities will overtake them. These messages were immediately despatched to Gen. Bliss with orders to investigate and report.

The Secretary of War said he had received several such messages, although frequently investigation had developed the fact that citizens' fears had little ground. In actual cases of danger, however, he was ordered to take prompt action to prevent any Mexican onslaught.

CHURCH'S VOICE FOR PEACE.

War Disapproved by Representatives of 17,000,000 Protestants.

Thirty members of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, speaking, they said, for 17,000,000 Protestants, met yesterday and unanimously disapproved of war with Mexico. They expressed their belief that Christian statesmanship can still adjust all difficulties.

The council sent out yesterday to the churches of America an appeal to observe May 17 as peace Sunday and asking ministers everywhere to preach sermons on world peace on that day. The council points out the futility of the Balkan war.

Tailors not Trailers

• We are tailors, not trailers—creators, not copyists—leaders, not led individuals, and not imitative.

• Fashion may dictate an accentuated waist line as a principle of current style, but our application of that principle is our own.

• That is why of two models, one by Saks and one by Somebody Else, there can be no confounding the origin of either.

• There is something goes into the making of a Saks garment which is not a matter of outside dictation, but of inspiration from within.

• You may call it style or individuality or distinctiveness or whatever else is used to designate some distinguishing quality of perfection.

• But we cannot explain it except to say that we just make clothes that way and have been doing it for forty years.

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